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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1904.

Investigating Committee's Report.

The report of the Investigating Commitfee of the Council has been made public, and Richmond has small grounds for self-complacency over the result, Desire to do no one an injustice, and to state nothing that was not borne out by carefully weighed and sifted evidence is a ptriking characteristic of the report. This very caution and temperateness is what lends the greatest weight and adds the greatest severity to the calm summing. up by the Investigating Committee of the present state of the public conscience, is only a partial statement of the case to point out that the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company found ready recipients in the Council for the hospitality that it provided in its midday lunches, its cheering suppers, its enlightening trips to New York, and the pleasant companionship of paid workers, all of which amounted to the trivial sum of \$17,000, to say nothing of the slight and almost negligible perquisites of free local and long distance telephone

Nor will it cover the entire field to add to this exhibit the record of the street car companies. It is at least instructive to have the testimony of the Investigating Committee that the Passenger and Power Company through George E. Fisher, spent some \$10,000 among "political workers" to "create public sentiment," of which \$5,000 went to one man; that Captain Andrew Pizzini gave contracts to members of the Council without competitive bidding, and that the Traction Company, though carefully safeguarding its conscience by stipulating that no improper use should be made of the funds, yet managed to spend \$5,000 among these political workers for "legitimate (?) expenses," as the report says.

To get the full significance of the report we must not overlook what it says of those private citizens was for a consideration of the face value of \$240,000 in stocks and bonds, sold the use of their names and influence to secure for George E. Fisher, "a man," who, the report "the public believe, had always evaded his just obligations to the citywhich franchise it was well known the citizens of Richmond would not have permitted him knowingly .. obtain-while extent, befraying the confidence reposed in them by their fellow citizens, and have by their example weakened the moral strength of the community and afforded a ready excuse for those who, for a consideration, are willing to subordinate the public weal to private interest. One of the political workers employed to "create public sentiment" in favor of one of the corporations stated on the witness stand that he had declined such employment frequently, but that when he saw representative citigens accepting compensation for the use of their names and influence in securing franchises, he did not see why he should any longer refuse money for his political

"The private citizen, no less than the public official, owes to the community in which he lives the best exercise of his political influence and, when he accepts compensation for the use of that influence in any particular direction he does an injury both to minself and the

That tells the whole story. The publie conscience has been dulled, and we can never get pure and highminded service from our representatives when our citizens in their private lives are show ing a like disregard of patriotism and

an equal venality. It is well enough to have our house cleaning-and to severly reprimend, and punish, where the evidence is sufficient, all dereliction and corruption in public officials-but what Richmond needs most to lay to heart is the dispassionate report and earnest appeal of the investigating Committee, and so set herself to bring shout such an awakening of public conscience and civic righteousness as will forever free us from the occasion of such another rebuke.

overlook the fact that there have been in this country, some very serious accidents from panies in school buildings.

This committee of investigation have very responsible duty upon their should ders. It may be disagreable also, but the American people would be the greatest fools on earth if they did not profit by the costly lesson of the Chicago fire and make the best possible provision for the safety of audiences against fire and panic.

Yes; all State and city authorities should do their duty thoroughly and fearlessly, and, in case of doubt, they should give the public the benefit of that doubt.

A Wattersonian Deliverance.

The Hon. Henry Watterson, the Kentucky oracle; the tooter of the ram's horn on the outer ramparts of advance and vigorous Democracy, as he would be pleased to style himself, is not entirely pleased with all of the things that were said and done at the recent Mc-Ciellan dinner in New York.

Although we saw a list of the able and distinguished statesmen who were honored with the privilege of a plate at that now famous layout, we do not re member that the name of Mr. Watteron appeared upon it. We think, however, that as a matter of courtesy he was honored with a kind of perfuntory "invite," which the invitors very well know he would not accept, and he didn't,

But be all that as it may, the blower of the ram's horn was a very careful reader of the published proceedings of he has not hesitated to put his views of it all in cold and convincing type. Of course, the leaded columns of the Louisville Courier-Journal from the medium through which the tooting of the ram's horn pierces the ear of the listening American public, and from these columns we propose to quote somewhat liberally, at least liberally enough to show that Colonel Watterson is of the opinion that the Hon. Richard Olney made a great mistake, when in his speech at the McClenan dinner, he sounded what seemed to be a Cleveland chord and did not whoop up young McClellan for the presidency. But let us quote a note or two from the tooting of the ram's horn. Colonel Watterson says:

"The dinner seems to have been a performance of 'Hamlet,' with the part | ing by Botticelli, bought of Prince Chigi of the prince by proxy, or, as the bills might have read, 'Done by a gentleman of the court circle,' with Mr. Hill for first grave digger and Mr. McKelway Polonius. Mr. McClellan, the real prince, had scarce his belongings, and yet the company was not complete with- Florence was at the height of its spienout Mr. Cleveland. However, Richard Olney made a good double."

Colonel Watterson then proceeds to show, at least, to his own satisfaction, that Mr. Olney was bound to know the utter absurdity of a fourth nomination an opportunity to make a very much better speech tha nhe did make, which better speech the Kentucky man undertakes to put into the mouth of the Massachusetts man after the manner following, says Mr. Watterson:

"It might so easily have been other wise. The territory between the sublime and the obsequious is so slight that had Mr. Olney been a courtier instead of a hero, a self-seeker worshipping the rising sun and not a mystic dreaming in the moonlight-in a word, were he a man capable of getting down to bedrock and playing practical politics, he had turned to the young Napolean of Tammany, and addressing him thus:

" 'Son of an illustrious sire, your time tory looks down upon you; Antietam lives again in George B. Gird up thy loins, and go after Teddy. I, myself, am too stiff of joint, and Gorman is too nimble, Hill and Parker are too sick abed, and Delaware is not quite big enough to name a President. But thou, child of battle, the fairy godmother bending above thy cradle gave thee every grace, including good fortune; the stars in their courses fight for thee. Go in, thou bully boy with brass bootheels, and let the people say which of the two Knickerbocker cubs shall rule, thee or

"And then they all took a drink, and the picture of St. Jackson on the wall exclaimed: 'By the eternal,' and the next day, when it tried to snow, the 8th of January, looked for all the world like the Fourth of July.

Now, there you are. If that isn't a Wattersonian deliverance, what is it? And time may demonstrate the fact that there can be wisdom in a Wattersonian deliverance.

The Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners are making a very earnest effort to improve the efficiency of the force, and in this work they have the hearty sympathy and support of the community, Of course, all they desire and hope to do cannot be done at once. They must move slowly and systematically. And to some extent, the changes they make must be experimental, but we have faith that they are proceeding in the right direction and with a due sense of their responsibility.

The innovation they now make is to redistrict the city by reducing the number of police districts from three to two, and by creating the office of police in-

geant appointed At the first glance, it would appear that there is to be a division of re-sponsibility between the chief and the Inspector, but we dare say the board has considered that matter and studied the systems which are in operation in other places. At any rate, it can do no

great harm to make the experiment. Changes in municipal systems are atways more or less experimental. The community would be forever moving in one groove, if none were ever ventured

The orying need of the city is for more men to do patrol duty. We presume the changes in question will be advantageous in that direction also, and further relief may be expected by the addition of ten men to the force, as is proposed.

Already there is an improvement in police organization and activity, and the board are working along lines which no doubt will produce other good results.

------A Woman's Way.

Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, is a wonian who will have her way, but it will

cost her \$100,000 to do so. She has imported, or arranged to import, sculpture and paintings to the value of about one million dollars. Such of them as have arrived have come in "duty free," as it was understood that she intended to open a public museum. Recently, however, Mrs. Gardner found that the demands of the people were such that she could not comply with them, so, rather than have her museum the hilarious New York gathering, and classed as a public institution and open to everybody, she resolved to pay the duty from which she had been exempted. This change of mind-this determination on her part-will cost her about \$400,-

> By her new plan, she will permit a limited number of holders of tickets (which can be secured for \$1 each) to visit the museum on eight specified days during the next two months.

Mrs. Gardner is a rich widow, and sociaty leader. She bought a palace in Florence, Italy, some years ago, and had it shipped to Boston, stone by stone, and re-erected there. Extensive gardens have been laid out about it, and in the building have been hung paintings gathered from all quarters of the earth. One of these is "the Madonna of Thorns," which cost her \$150,000; another is a great paint-(who was fined by the Italian government for selling it), and which brought him \$63,000.

The palace, which Mrs. Gardner has re-erected, in Boston, was originally built about four hundred years ago, when

The Maryland senatorship contest continues to be warm and excited. It is Mr. McComas' successor that is to be chosen, and the two most prominent candidates are Isadore Rayner and Governor Smith

Mr. Gorman and the "organization" are believed to be opposed to Mr. Ray-ner, and it is said that if ex-Governor Smith cannot beat Rayner, some other Democrat who can poll more votes will be taken up.

It is a question whether the votes to be taken in the Democratic caucus will be open or secret. The Rayner men favor an open ballot. They oppose any secrecy whatever.

The Democrats of Maryland seem to be determined to inaugurate a further campaign in favor of a restricted electorate The Legislature will take the initiative. Two plans are proposed: One is that the necessary changes shall be made by has come at last; forty years of his- a constitutional amendment submitted is to call a constitutional convention.

Two methods of disfranchisement are proposed. In both the grandfather's chuse appears, but in one there is a property qualification and in the other

O, we are having all sorts of a winter and the old time country prophets have taken to the woods. None of them seem to know anything a day ahead.

o Hearst and McClellan, lots of folks will be found skirmishing around in the tall timber.

Things are warming up, congressionaly, a little ahead of time in the Fourth District. There is nothing like keeping

FERSENBURY There will be good plowing bye and bye. This freezing business can't last always in the glorious climate of old Virginia.

But few of the old Confederate heroes are left, and at that they seem to have outwinded the horoes on the other side. The space writers are going to miss

Russell Sage mightly when he does shuffle off the stage of active action. A congressman or two will be with us

this morning to start the new Legislature off right. Just so. The Norfolk county gentlemen are

knocking at the caucus door, just as they said they would do. Colonel Bryan has no complaint to

make of the attention he is and has been receiving. THE SERVICE STREET

World's Largest School.

Important Duty.

The police commissioners of this city have appointed a committee of two of their members to act with the chief of police in carrying out the request of the City Council in reference to the safety of sudiences in places of amusement.

This is well, but we hope the terms of the Council's resolutions include school buildings and public hairs generally.

Or course, theatres are more liable to figgrandion by fire than other public buildings, for the reason that oftentimes their scenic arrangements require the use their scenic arrangements require the use in places of the conders and members of the force are faithfully performing their duties, and that the laws of the State duty, and that the laws of the State of the safety of sudiences in places of amusement.

This is well, but we hope the terms of the course, theat reason that oftentimes their scenic arrangements require the use and different to the safety of police, and both will be used to accommodate and subcellar, and that the laws of the State the inspector will be to fire the same of the s



Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Harrisonburg News opens up a strictly business campaign with this on-

Do the people of Harrisonburg—the peo-ple who own property and who do busi-tess in the town—realize the importance of some united, organized effort toward sectring the location here of the new State temale normal school which is about to be established somewhere in virginia?

The Petersburg Index-Appeal, from its bomb-proof citadel, exclaims:

Who's afraid of leap year? Certainly not the fellow who is able and willing to support a wife, and leap year was not intended for any one cise!

Discussing the Panama question in all

its phases, the Charlottesville Chronicle concludes: The Democratic party ought to make legitimate capital out of this Roosevell blunder for material in the coming Presidential campaign.

The salt water towns, now that the Jamestown Exposition is an assured fact, are beginning to get a trille jealous of each other, For Instance, the Newpor News Press says:

Af our Norfolk friends and contempo aries have a patriotic desire to make the Jamestown Exposition successful in the highest and broadest sense of that word they should stop accentuating their word dent belief that it is essentially a Norfolk

Here is the way the Norfolk Ledger ooks at the Democratic situation:

Mr. Olney, of course, knows that it doesn't hurt his own chances for him to keen the country's eyo centred for awhile longer on Mr. Cleveland—and turned away from other schools of Democracy. Cleveland is out of the question, and Olney stands next to head in the Cleveland

With a Comment or Two.

It has developed that a gang of swind-lers sold an entire county in Indiana. Richmond had better wake up. That gang may be coming this way.—Norfolk Dispatch.

We hardly know what our esteeme contemporary is warning Richmond against, but possibly the gang referred to has some business connection with gang that once sold a swamp site for a Norfolk shipyard.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, is indignant over the nuncrous reports of newspaper reporters to the effect that human life is not safe in that State. He tells the Legislature that such enamies of the State should be punished for their slanderous falsehoods.—Exchange.

The effort to punish such "slanderers ernors.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch is in a congratulatory mood over the fact that its city "kept moderately soher." What is the condition of a man "moderately sober." We have thought a man was either drunk or sober. He may be moderately drunk, very drunk or dead drunk, but we do not see how he can be moderately soher. He is either sober altogether, or he is not sober at all. But there is every degree of drunkenness.—Louisville Post.

A Kentucky was a week to be considered. The Richmond Times-Dispatch is in

A Kentucky paper ought to be authori ty on this subject and so we surrender the case, and accept the verdict.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued from First Page.)

ference report on the bill and its list amendments was made to the two houses at 8:30 P. M. and the report adopted by each house without debate or delay. Then ensued the wait until the bill of 90 printed pages could be enrolled and verified, and at 10:45 the two houses reconvened and the bill, as enrolled, was signed by the presiding officers. Then the General Assembly was ready to addition.

The only other bill ordered to confer was the Edmondson general

bill, and that was never reported fr the conference committee, dying in hands of the conferees.

Right of Eminent Domain.

The bill in relation to the right of eminent domain is one of the most important passed at the session, prescribing the terms and conditions on which rall-ways and other corporations may acquire or condemn lands for right of way. This is one of the bills on which Mr. Duke made a great struggle to secure certain changes in the prosent law. The bill, as reported, enacts his contentions on few, if any, essential points. It gives rallways the right to condemn right of way through a man's dwelling, if necessary. It permits the condemnation of public school property for rallway purposes. It permits the condemnation of public school properties or of church property, and of the lands of State educational and other institutions by legislitive sanction. It provides that the report of the commissioners in condemnation proceedings shall be confirmed by the court. If within slaty days the land-owner whose property is condemned has not filed his complaint and calm for damages with such court. The Senate bill limited the time within which containt of the report of the commissioners might be made to thirty days. This is one point made by the House conferees and a victory for Mr. Duke.

To state the situation in a few words, the bill, as finally enacted, is substantially a re-enactment of the present law of eminent domain. The changes are few and not material, but in a his of such length it was impossible to ascertain them last night.

Public Service Corporations. Right of Eminent Domain.

The bill in relation to public service corporations, as enacted, was the result of concessions by both houses of points on which they were not in accord. The measure covers one hundred pages of print, and there were one hundred and eighteen amendments made by the Senate. No member last night could state

oven the more Important amendents finally agreed to, with one or two exceptions. The bill is substantially an enactment following closely the links of the corporation article of the new Constitution. It relates to the management and control of railways, toil roads, telegraph and telephone companies, steam-ship and express companies, and provides for all contingencies and questions that may arise. In the opinion of many the Constitution already conserved on the Corporation Commission all the power convoyed by the corporation article of that instrument. The statisticy enactment are necessarily in most part practically the same. Perhaps the most important amendments agreed to was one which permits one railway to use the tracks and rights of way of another which permits one railway to use the tracks and rights of way of another when in the discretion of the Corporation Commission the public service and interests require it. The Senate bill allowed terests require it. The Senate bill allowed the use of tracks of another railway in mountain passes where there were great natural barriers to building another line.

Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, made an unsuccessful fight on the floor of the Senate to have this privilege, extended, so that railways may use each other lines generally in the discretion of the Corporation Commission when the public service in their view demands it. Mr. Walker made the fight for this amendment in the Conference Committee and won it, though Mr. Anderson shares in the credit for it.

won it, though air, Anderson states in the credit for it.

Many of the other changes made in this bill are immuterial, or are slight changes of phraseology. There is nothing else radical in the bill. Mr. Duke made a radical in the bill. Mr. Duke made a streamous struggle to an amendment requiring telephone companies to give continuous service in the transmission of messages from other lines, but the Senate killed it. The conferees fustained the Senate in this action.

These are the principal features of the last day's session of the Assembly of 1001-02-03. The Edmondson road bill had passed both houses with unendments, but the conferees could not get together on these, and so left the bill as a legacy to the new General Assembly.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Many Sessions and Much Waiting by Both Branches.

there were thirty-two members present.
Several bills were communicated from the House, and President Willard signed a number of bills that have passed both houses.

The passage of the resolution by the House, in relation to urging members of Congress to support the Brownlow bill for improvement of the public roads bill for improvement of the public roads by national aid, provoked considerable debate. Mr. Shackelford, of Orange, advocated the resolution, and Mr. Barksdale, of Halifax, opposed it. Finally, on Mr. Walker's resolution, the Joint resolution was referred to the Committee for Roads and Internal Navigation. That means the end of the matter for the present session.

Mr. Duke communicated to the Senate the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to public service corporations, and asked for a conference. The Senate acceded to the request, and Messrs, McIlwalne, Mann and Walker were named as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The report of the Conference Committce on the disagresing votes of the two houses on the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to the right of eminent report was adopted.

report was adopted.

Owing to the fact that the conferees were busy on the bill, in relation to public service corporations, and that there was nothing else before the Senato, a recess was taken until 3:30 o'clock. At that hour the conference not having completed its work, a further intermission was had until 8 P. M., when the best were convent.

Afternoon and Night.

Afternoon and Night.

The Senate convened averal times during the afternoon and evening. This was made necessary by the fact that the conferces were at work os the general mattee was made about \$3.9, and, when the summary of the points of agreement that was made about \$3.9, and, when the summary of the points of agreement had been read, it was adopted in a moment. Communications from the House announced the adoption of the report to the senator from Patrick, Mr. Harvey, at the senator from Patrick, Mr. Harvey, at the senator from Patrick, Mr. Barksdale communicated to the senator from Patrick, Mr. Barksdale communications from the flouse the fact that the Senate that the senator from Patrick, Mr. Barksdale communications from the House the fact that the Senate that the word and a large force of rapid ponnem were at work drafting the bill, and others were reading streed upon finally was enrolled. Upstairs Judgo W. S. Gooch and a large force of rapid ponnem were at work drafting the bill, and others were reading streed in the plasure of the House. The House communicated the plasure at work drafting the bill, and others were reading streed and the two houses fector each of the House. The House communicated to a fix the Senato Lientenant-Governor Willard and the two houses at work drafting the bill, and others were reading streed in the following the senator to the document. The Senato then awaited the pleasure of the House. The House communicated to a give the fact that the Senator to see the fact that the Senator of the House in the proposing Mr. Robert to sign some bills.

The chair named Messrs. Boaz, Smith, of Clarke: Simmerman, Gardner and Schellency, the Governor, and business in order to await the return of the Gubernor to the House. The House communicated the very amanufaction for a second of the House in the first the senator for the House in the House is specially the senator from the Governor will and no farther end to the first the f

the committee on the part of the senate to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was ready to adjourn Mossrs. Donohoe, Harvey, Byars, Tyler and Halsey.

Mr. Early reported the adoption of the joint resolution by the House.

After a brief absence the committee returned and reported through Mr. Donohoe that the Governor expressed his good wishes to the retiring members and his sympathy with those who remained, as the gentleman from Fairfax stated it.

Thereupon the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he would recognize the sonator from Hallfax to make "his usual motion."

"Mr. President," said Senator Barksdals. "I make the usual motion."

"The Senate stands adjourned until noon, Jaunuary 13, 1904, unless sconer convened in the manner prescribed by the Constitution," said President Willard.

And then the Senate dispersed leisurely and amid good-byes from the the books and papers, mementees of their service as members of the Senate of Virginia in the "long Parliament."

FINALLY ADJOURNS.

House Winds Up Its Work and Members Say Sad Farewells. The House was called to order at 10 'clock, by Speaker Ryan, and there was

o'clock, by Speaker Ayea,
no prayer.
Tha chair laid before the House the
resignation of Mr. Folkes as a member
of the Capital Rebuilding Commission,
the member's term as a legislator having
expired.
House bill 347, relating to public service corporations, came over from the

vice corporations, came over from the Senate with amendments, and on motion of Mr. Duke, the House voted to non-

PARTIE NO.

SINCE THE WAR
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HOUSE, GOULY, SOLID, I GLAMMENS, THE ANALYSIS OF THE WAR A HARMLESS THE AT THE WAS A GOOD OF THE WAS A STREET OF T

THE NEW CHINA STORE.

A FEW OF OUR MANY SPECIALS.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

concur in the amendments, and ask for a conference. A recess was taken until 11 o'clock, in order to await the convening of the Senate. The chair was resumed at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Duke, on behalt of the conferees on the eminent domain bill, reported that the committee had agreed upon a report.

The member from Albemarie explained the changes at sone length, saying what concessions had been made by the committees of the two houses to each other The report was agreed to by the Housei ages, 58; noes, 0.

Mr. Whitehead moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to con-

mation regarding the support tions.

The pending question was ordered on the motion to reconsider, and it was rejected, ayes, 20; noes, 26.

Mr. Boaz moved to discharge the Finance Committee from the consideration of Senate bill, appropriating \$500 for a new carpet in the Senate chamber, and the motion was adopted, and the bill passed.

of Messra. Duke, Cumming and Read con-ferees on the part of the House, on the disagreeing votes between the House and Senate on House bill 347, relating to pub-

lle service corporations.

Mr. Charles T. Bland spoke for the motion to reconsider and he declared that the House should take the amendments

tion to reconsider and he declared that the House should take the amendments up and dispose of them. He was interrupted by Messrs. Duke, Boaz and Cumming, who took the other view of the matter, and then he proceeded with an appeal for immediate action.

Mr. Duke spoke again, against the motion, and relievated his belief that there could be no agreement.

Mr. Churchman offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon Mr. Featherston, of Campbell, to deliver a valedictory address to the House, and the member spoke at some length, and with much feeling. He was loudly cheered when he concluded, and at 1:20 o'clock. After the chair was vacated until 3:20 o'clock. After the chair was vacated until 3:20 o'clock. After the chair was vacated upon and the utmost good feeling prevailed, and a large number of happy responses were made. were made

The Final Session.

The Final Session.

The chair was resumed at 3:39 o'clock, but the House immediately took a recess until 8 o'clock to await the reporting of the conferees on the bill realting to public service corporations.

The evening session opened at 8:39, and Mr. Duke, on behalf of the conferees on the public service corporation bill, presented their report, and it was read by the clerk.

The report was agreed to upon roll call—ayes, 61; noes, 1—and the chair was

that when the General Assembly ad-journs this day it be sine die, and it was

for the members to say good-bye to each

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

House and Senate to Organize

To-day With Present Force.

When the two branches of the Legislature are called to order to-day at noon it is a remarkable fact that all the present officers of both branches will be relected. The Domocratic caucus of the Senate last night renominated the liquid cannot less than the positions in the upper branch, and the fact that there was no opposition on the House side made accus of that body unnecessary.

All was harmony in the Senate caucus, Judge William, Hodges Mann, of Nottoway, was re-elected chairman, and Senator L. H. Machen, of Alexandria, was made secretary.

Senator Shuckelford, of Orange, named Senator Henry T. Wickham, of Handover, for president protem, and he was unanimously chosen. Colonel Joseph Button was nominted for clerk by Senator Wickham, and Senator Chapman prosented the name of Sergeant-at-Arms Frank B. Watkins as his own successor. These two popular officers received all the votes and were declared nominated. Mr. S. M. Donald was nominated for doorkeeper by Senator Oile, of Augusta, and was chosen unanimously.

STEPERING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Barksdale offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the chalman to name a Steering Committee, which shall have charge of the work of recommending the steading committees of the body. The chair named Messars, McIlwaine, Massie, Shackelford, Sale and Thisgar.

Hugh Seay, of Fluvanna; A. M. Brown-lev, of Southampton, John W. Parkinson.



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of Richmond, and Frank Burton, of Patrick, were re-elected pages, though each had opposition. Senator Chapman, of Greene, nominated F. Wilbur Fitzhugh, of Charlottesville, but he was defeated. Clerk Hutton announced the following as his assistants:

Assistant clerk. Thomas A. Lynch, of Tazewell; journal clerk, H. C. Mann, of Petersburg; reading clerk, O. W. Stone, of Henry; committee clerks—G. H. Willams, of Berkley; Harry Lee Watson, of Richmond city; A. U. Lewis, of Rockingham; O. V. Hanger, of Amherst; J. E. Henley, of Norfok city.

Mossrs: Watson and Lewis are new appointees.

The Senate will organize to-day failedly.

pointees.

The Senate will organize to day fulckly and without much ceremony by the election of all the officers named by the caucus last night. Limitenant-Governor Wilard will call the body to order at

the caucus last night, among them g Captain Camm Patteson, the ar Horse' from Buckingham.

On the House Side.

On the House Side.

The House will be organized by the election of all the present officers, though the Republicans will have a ticket in the lief for all the places save first door-keeper, and will vote solidly for Captain A. O. Sulivan, the veteran one-legged, Democrat from Montgomery.

The lower branch will be rapped to order at noon by Clerk John W. Williams, of Glies, who will swear in the members according to a long established custom. Prayer will be offered by Kev. Dr. Russell Ceell, of the Presbyterlan Church.

members according to a long estationary custom. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Russell Ceell, of the Presbyterian Church.

Bycaker Ryan, Clerk Williams and Sergeant-at-gram J. M. Johnston will all be re-elected. The Republicans will put up Mr. C. A. Heermans, their floor leader, for speaker.

A well deserved tribute will be paid to Captain A. O. Sullivan, that splendid old Virginka Esntleman, who for thirty-six years, with a brief intermission, has been first doorkeeper, and who left a leg on the field of battle in the 08 in behalf of this State. Captain Sullivan is still indisposed at his home but will likely be able to be here shortly.

The place of second doorkeeper will again go to Captain F. E. Lipscomb, the one-legged veteran from King and Queen. The filchmont delegation got together yesterday and selected the following pages, who will be named by the Speaker, along with the others from different sections of the State; John Nolam, John Pettis and Marshall Boyle.

Clerk Williams will likely reappoint all his assistants saye Mr. Hurke, who retires to take charge of his new position as treasurer of Mathews county.

MAY TAKE RECESS.

There is some talk of a long recess of the beginning in the House providing for a recess of the body until next full. It is not known yet what strength the resolution will have.

Most of the new House members are in the city, and they were Thick as been ground the Capitol last tight. Hon, Berkley D. Adams, of Charlotte, and Hon. Aylett H. Coleman, of Roanoke, two of the body, were on hand and were making riturds trapidly Dr. R. S. Powell, of Irunswick, the Uncle Sam of the louse of 1878s, and pr. B. R. Sayers, of Wythe, another old landmark, were present, and were warmly greeted.

of the body. The clair named Messis. McLiwaine, Massie, Shackeftord, Sale and Phiegar, Hugh Seav, of Phivanne; A. M. Brown, Lymber, West Lumber, bey, of Southempton; John W. Parkinson, Massis, Minth and Arch State.

Handsome Decorated Pitoliers, the 40c, once, 20c.
China Covered Dishes, fancy shapes, 24c.
Bgg Shell Thin White Cups and Saucers, 11,75 a dozen ones, \$1.25 a dozen.
Special Dinner and Ten Sets combined, handsome decorations, gold lined, \$0.05.

Nine-Inch Hand Decorated Jardiniers, the \$1.25 and \$1.46 ones, for 70c. Quadruple Plated Bilver Pitchers, the \$4 ones, \$2.20.

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Mr. Whitehood moved to reconsider the vote by which the Itouse refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the public service corporations bill, with the view to disposing of them immediately but Mr. Duke spoke warmly against this motion, and said there was no prospect of an agreement on the part of the House. He and the member from Norfolk entered into a spley discussion over the motion, and they twitted each other considerably as to their respective information regarding the subject of corporations.

passed. The chair announced the app

call-ayes, (1; noes, 1-and the chair was vacated until 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Cardwell offered a joint resolution that when the Canada that when the General

his thanks, at 11:15, declared the body adjourned sine die. FAREWELL SPEECHES. The Roads Committee of the House held a session yesterday, and it resolved itrelf into a love feast and an occasion

other.
Chairman Churchman opened a box of Charman churchman opened a box of fine Havana cigars, and all the mem-bers enjoyed them. Speeches were made by Hon. Charles T. Bland and other retiring members, and Mr. Churchman, who has so long and so ably pre-sided over the committee, responded in an exceedingly supprograte manner. The an exceedingly appropriate manner. The oc-casion was one of those delightful ones, which come only in the closing hours of n session.

To-day With Present Force.

